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## PROSPECTUS.

THE MADISONIAN will be devoted to the support of The Manisonian will be devoted to the support of the principles and doctrines of the democratic party, as delineated by Mr. Madison, and will aim to consummate that political reform in the theory and practice of the national government, which has been repeatedly indicated by the general sufferage, as assential to the peace and prosperity of the country, and to the perfection and perpetuity of its free institutions. At this time a singular state of affairs is presented. The commercial interests of the country are overwhelmed with emb#rassment; its monetary concerns are unusually disordered: ent; its monetary concerns are unusually disordered ication of society is invaded by distress, and the social edifice seems threatened with disorganization every ear is filled with predictions of evil and the murmurings of despondency; the general government is boldly assailed by a large and respectable portion of the people, as the direct cause of their difficulties; open people, as the direct cause of their difficulties; open resistance to the laws is publicly encouraged, and a spirit of insubordination is fostered, as a necessary defence to the pretended usurpations of the party in power; some, from whom better things were hoped, are making the "confusion worse confounded," by a headlong pursuit of extreme notions and indefinite phantoms, totally incompatible with a wholesome state of the country. In the midst of all these difficulties and embarrassments, it is feared that many of the long the long transmission. the friends of the administration and supporters of ocratic principles are wavering in their confidence, and beginning, without just cause, to view with district those men to whom they have been long attached, and whose elevation they have laboured to promote from honest and patriotic motives. Exulting in the anticipa-tion of dismay and confusion amongst the supporters of the administration as the consequence of these things, the opposition are consoling themselves with the idea that Mr. Van Buren's friends, as a national party, are that Mr. van Buren's friends, as a national party, are verging to dissolution; and they allow no opportunity to pass unimproved to give eclat to their own doctrines. They are, indeed, maturing plans for their own future government of the country, with seeming confidence of

certain success.

This confidence is increased by the fact, that visionary theories, and an unwise adherence to the plan for an exclusive metallic currency have unfortunately carried some beyond the actual and true policy of the government; and, by impairing public confidence in the credit system, which ought to be preserved and regulated, but not destroyed, have tended to increase the difficulties under which the country is now labouring. All these seem to indicate the necessity of a new organ at the seat of government, to be established upon sound prin-ciples, and to represent faithfully, and not to dictate, the real policy of the administration, and the true sentiments, measures, and interests, of the great body of its supporters. The necessity also appears of the adoption of more conservative principles than the conduct of those seems to indicate who seek to remedy abuses by destroying the institutions with which they are found connected. Indeed some measure of contribution is deemed descential to the enhancement of our own self-respect at home, and to the promotion of the honor and credit of

To meet these indications this undertaking has been To meet these indications this undertaking has been instituted, and it is hoped that it will produce the effect of inspiring the timid with courage, the desponding with hope, and the whole country with confidence in the administration of its government. In this view, this journal will not seek to lead, or to follow any faction, or to advocate the views of any particular detachment of men. It will aspire to accord a just measure of support to each of the co-ordinate branches of the government, in the lawful exercise of their constitutional prerogatives. It will address itself to the understandings of men, rather than appeal to any unworthy prejudices or evil passions. It will rely invariably upon the principle, that the strength and security of American justitutions depend upon the intelligence and virtue of the

THE MADISONIAN will not, in any event, be made the instrument of arraying the north and the south, the east and the west, in hostile attitudes towards each other, upon any subject of either general or local interest. It will reflect only that spirit and those principles of mutual concession, compromise, and reciprocal good-will, which so eminently characterized the inception, formation, and subsequent adoption, by the several States, of the con-stitution of the United States. Moreover, in the same hallowed spirit that has, at all periods since the adoption of that sacred instrument, characterized ITS DEFENCE BY THE PEOPLE, our press will hasten to its support at every emergency that shall arise, from whatever quarter, and under whatever guise of philanthropy, policy, or principle, the antagonist power may appear

If, in this responsible undertaking, it shall be our good fortune to succeed to any degree in promoting the harmony and prosperity of the country, or in concidening ealousies, and allaying the asperities of party warfare by demeaning ourself amicably towards all; by ing personal animosities towards none; by conducting ourself in the belief that it is perfectly practicable to differ with others in matters of principle and of expediency, without a mixture of personal unkindness or los of reciprocal respect; and by "asking nothing that is not clearly right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong," then, and not otherwise, will the full measure of its intention be accomplished, and our primary rule for its guidance be sufficiently observed and satisfied.

This enterprize has not been undertaken without the approbation, advisement, and pledged support of many of the leading and soundest minds in the ranks of the democractic republican party, in the extreme north and in the extreme south, in the east and in the west. An association of both political experience and talent of the highest order will render it competent to carry forward the principles by which it will be guided, and make it useful as a political organ, and interesting as a journal of news. Arrangements also have been made to fix the establishment upon a substantial and permanent basis. The subscriber, therefore, relies upon the public for so much of their confidence and encouragement only as the fidelity of his press to their great national interests shall fidelity of his press to then have prove itself entitled to receive.

THOMAS ALLEN.

## WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. July, 1837.

Our imports for 1836 in round numbers amounted to one hundred and ninety millions, and our exports to one hundred and twenty-nine millions. This one hundred and twenty-nine millions is the invoice price. Now to this is to be added profit, insurance, freight, &c. which never amounts to less than 30 per cent, so that foreigners really pay us at least one hundred and sixty-seven mil-hons towards the one hundred, and ninety millions imported, leaving an excess of twenty-three millions which this would be all we owe on that year's

ANCIENT ADVICE. ANCIENT ADVICE.

Thoughts be divine, lawful, chaste.
Conversation be brief, honest, true.
Works be profitable, holy, charitable.
Manners be grave, courteous, cheerful.
Diet be temperate, convenient, sober.
Apparel be frugal, neut, comely.
Will be constant, obsedent, ready.
Sleep be moderate, quiet, seasonable.
Prayers be short, frequent, fervent.
Recreation be lawful, suitable, seldom.
Memory be of death, punishment, glory.
fear.

[be silent] Hear
Be silent
Understand and learn to be silent;
understand;
remember;

Remember | See, judge not; | do accordingly. | All that you | See, judge not; | hear, believe not; | hear, believe

## THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1837. VOL. I.

BANKING SYSTEM. THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

Crusaders against the Banking System of the States, would be wise in providing themselves with text books, furnished by combining the opinions of the great leaders of the Republican party. They will then wander forth in their Quixotic career with a better

understanding of the position of their enemies, and forewarned of those Inns, where, like poor Sancho, they may get tossed in a

If they flatter themselves that the seeking of new and untried paths, the adoption of new creeds, or the entire relinquishment of the old ones, will be countenanced by those to whom they would fain look for direction, they must have a singular confidence in that jewel of virtues, Consistency. For our part, we will not have the uncharitableness to believe, that these gentlemen whose opinions we quote, and rely upon with confidence as the true doctrine, will "turn their backs upon themselves," and repudiate the principles upon which they have always professed to act.

To remedy the abuses of the Banking System by destroying all the Banks, would be very much like hanging a sinner for the purpose of reforming him. We trust the people will be guilty of no such folly. We trust they will be on their guard, and not permit the prevailing disorders to blind their eyes to the true policy, nor allow themselves to be led astray by the sinister devices of demagogues, or the extravagancies of fanatics.

We readily admit that our Banking System is defective, and we shall cordially co-operate in any proper measures for a practicable and wholesome reform. But let us avoid rashness and violence. The embarrassments of the country would be wofully involved and increased, by punishing the State Institutions with destruction, because, involved in the vortex of a wide spread commercial and financial calamity, they were forced to suspend specie payments. Moderation and forbearance will best subserve the purposes of reform, and turn away the evils, with which the community would be overwhelmed by any other course. Let us remember the great principles for which we have been long contending. Let us remember that Congress, in relation to the currency, has only power, by the letter of the Constitution, to "coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." The question of a National Bank, therefore, should be considered settled. Let us rely upon the already declared policy of the Government, for the best and safest measures to promote the "general welfare." And let us remember, in the language of President Jackson, that, "instead of being necessarily dred members of the democratic republican made to promote the evils of an unchecked paper system, the management of the revenue can be made auxiliary to the reform which the Legislatures of several of the States have already commenced." In this respect let us this character. He says: see how far we may rely upon the declared opinions of Republican leaders.

In his message in December, 1835, President Jackson says:

"It has been seen that, without the agency of a great moneyed monopoly, the revenue can be collected, and conveniently and safely applied to all the purposes of the public expenditure. It is also ascertained that, instead of being necessarily made to promote the evils of paper system, the management of the revenue can be made auxiliary to the reform which the menced in regard to the suppression of small bills, and which has only to be fostered by proper regulations on the part of Congress to secure a practical return, to the extent required for the security of the currency, to the constitutional medium. Severed from the Government as political engines, and not susceptible of dangerous extension and combination, the State Banks will not be tempted, nor will they have the power which we have seen exercised, to divert the public funds from the legitimate purposes of the Government. The collection of the revenue being, on the contrary, source of credit to them, will increase the security which the States provide for a faithful execution of their trusts, by multiplying the scrutinies to which their operations and accounts will be subjected. Thus dised as well from interest as the obligations of their Congress may see fit to adopt respecting the deposites in these institutions, with a view to the gradual disuse of the small bills, will be cheerfully complied with; and that we shall soon gain, in place of the Bank of the U. States, a practical reform in the whole paper system of the country. If, by this policy, we can ultimately witness the suppression of all bank bills below treenty dollars, it is apparent that gold and silver will take their place, and become the principal circulating medium in the common business of the farmers and mechanics of the country. The attainment of such a result will form an era in the history of our country, which will be dwelt upon with delight by every true friend of its liberty and independence. It will lighten the great tax which our paper system has so long collected from the earnings of labor, and do more to revive and perpetuate those habits of economy and simplicity which are so congenial to the character of Republicans, than all the legislation

Mr. Van Buren expressed himself thus, in relation to this subject, in his letter to Mr.

"The constitution gave to Congress express power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and it expressly prohibits the exercise of a similar power by the States. they also designed to divest the states of their antece destright to incorporate banks, it would now be more curious than useful to enquine. That matter, so far as it-relates to the mere question of power, must be regarded as settled in favor of the continued authority of the states. Assuming that this was contemplated by the framers of the federal constitution, it is then most evident that their hopes of a sound currency must have been based upon the expectation that the respective go-vernments would faithfully discharge their pecuhar du-tics, and as faithfully confine themselves to their respective spheres; that the federal government would exert all its constitutional powers, not only by creating and diffusing a metallic currency, but by protecting it against a paper circulation of the same nominal value, whilst the states supplied such emissions of paper as might be actually demanded by the necessities of Comnurree, and not at variance either in denomination of amount with the existence of an adequate specie currency. Had such a policy been pursued, there is the best reason for believing that a just proportion between paper and specie might have been preserved, and a sound currency uniformly maintained."

the existing institutions a just and liberal course—pro-tecting them in the rightful enjoyment of the principles which have been granted to them, and extending to them the good will of the community, so long as they discharge with fidelity the delicate and important public trusts with which they have been invested."

The Hon. William C. Rives, in his excellent speech upon the subject of the currency, delivered in the Senate last winter, held the following doctrine, which seems to have been heartily responded to throughout the country, and by many, considered "the most reasonable sentiments upon this subject ever put forth." Mr. Rives says :

"My object then would be, not the destruction of the banking system and the total suppression of bank paper, but an efficient regulation of it, and its restriction to safe and proper limits; not the exclusive use of specie as a circulating medium, but such a substantial enlargement and general diffusion of it, in actual circulation, as would make it the oractical currency of comtion, as would make it the practical currency of comnon life, the universal medic laborer, and the tradesman : while the merchant should aborer, and the tradesman: while the merchant should be left in the enjoyment of a sound and restricted paper currency for his larger operations. Such a reformation in the currency as this, would in my opinion be productive of the most beneficial results. It would give security to the industrious classes of society for the products of their labor, against the casualties incident to the paper system. It would give security to a great ex-tent to the whole body of the community, against those disastrous fluctuations in the value of property and contracts, which arise from the ebbs and flows of an unrestricted paper currency. It would give security to the banks themselves, by providing them in the daily in-ternal circulation of the country, an abundant and ac-cessible fund for recruiting their resources, whenever they should be exposed to an extraordinary pressure."

Again, in the language of prediction, now proved history, he says:

"The requisition of specie in payments to the Government will not only not avail to bring gold and silver into circulation, but, if insisted on, while gold and silver yet form, comparatively, but a small part of the actual currency of the country, it will inevitably have the effect of diminishing their circulation. While bank paper forms the great mass of the currency of the country, if the Government refuse to receive it in payment of the public dues, and demand specie exclusively, the necessary consequence will be to enhance, to a greater or less extent, the value of gold and silver in relation to paper. That being the case, gold and silver will no longer circulate freely. Those who have specie will be unwilling to part with it, except at a premium; and those who have notes will be anxious to convert them into specie. Hoarding of the precious metals will then commence, and but little of them be seen in circulation. No one, I presume, Mr. President, attaches much im-portance to the collection of the public revenue in pecie, as an ultimate object, if it can be made equally afe by other means. It is only as an instru purifying and correcting the currency, that it deserves the consideration of a practical statesman. The great rency through the business of society, and to bring it into active circulation among the people. This can only be effected by the previous suppression of the small notes; and any attempt by the Government, before that is done, to collect its revenues in specie, instead of promoting and extending the circulation of gold and silver, tends directly to narrow and diminish their circulation.

The Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, in his speech in the United States Senate, upon the Deposite Act, which has been extensively quoted and commended, expressed the following views. It is proper, also, to remark, that these opinions have recently received the "entire approbation" of about "seven hunparty, in the city of New York," whose connexion with the commercial interests, and knowledge of commercial wants, should entitle their views to great weight on subjects of

"What, then, do they expect and desire? I answer no more, nor no less, than every real friend to his country is willing to adopt, namely, a preservation, and at the same time, a regulation of the credit system. In all such measures of reform I will go as far as he who goes farthest. Preserve and regulate, but not destroy, is my motto. Enlarge your specie basis; introduce, as far as practicable, a gold currency, by the prohibition of small notes; provide means for coining at the mint; take all proper measures to prevent excessive issues of bank paper, and the unnecessary increase of bank incorthe free employment and investment of foreign capital. Whatever danger there may be, is to be found in the abuse of the system, and not in its existence. Guard against these abuses, and correct them when discovered An entire abandonment of the credit system, and a return to a sole and exclusive metallic currency, if it were practicable, would produce desolation and de struction from one extreme to the Union to the other

Hon. Silas Wright, Jr. in his speech in the United States Senate, in January, 1834, re-

"The Senator from Massachusetts has askedyou will not recharter the bank, or establish a new bank, what will you do! He (Mr. Wright) would answer as an individual, expressing his own sentiments, that he would support the Executive Department of the Government, by all the lawful means in his power, in the attempt now making to substitute the State Banks for the United States. He believed them perfectly and completely competent to the object, and he was wholly unmobed by the alarms that had been sounded as to their insecurity and the dangers that were to be apprehended from the change. He held that the steps already taken to effect the object in view were all warranted by the Constitution and laws of the land. It was his firm opinion that the steps which had been taken would redound to the honor and best interest of the country, and ought to be sustained by the People and

## In conclusion, Mr. Wright observed:

"He would merely pronounce his opinion that the country would sustain the Executive arm of the Government in the Experiment now making to substitute the State Institutions for the Bank of the United States. He had the most entire confidence in the full and com plete success of the Experiment."

Mr. Woodbury, in his Report to Congress, in December, 1834, says:

"It is the part of sound philosophy and true political wisdom to improve to the utmost, consistently with constitutional difficulties, our present mixed currency. When it is remembered that, after long experience, almost every nation of Europe, and especially the most enlightened and commercial ones, have, though possessing full power to abolish wholly the paper system, deemed it good economy and a great convenience to retain it to a certain extent, for the larger and more distant operations in commerce and finance; when it is considered that the paper system is generally supposed to increase the activity of the surplus moneyed capital of a country. by collecting it into banks, and distributing it speedily, as needed, and to make a less quantity of circulating medium, employed in this way, answer the same pur-poses of society with a larger quantity otherwise em-ployed; and when it is computed by many, whether justly and wisely, need not here be discussed, that, justly and wisely, need not here be discussed, that, through the issues of paper over the amount of specie in the vaults of banks, the public is enable to obtain a temporary use of so much more money, as if to that extent, and for that purpose, it were a real addition to the specie capital, and at the same time to realize a sav ing in the wear and loss of the specie in the vaults, which it would otherwise sustain in actual use, the ques-tion becomes very doubtful whether, in this commercial and widely extended country, the anticipation can be justified, that the States or the people will soon, if ever, consent to the disuse of banks of paper issues. But it "Although I have always been opposed to the in-terease of banks, I would nevertheless pursue towards terest attending this subject will terminate here, as in

England, not in abolishing all country or local banks, though Parliament, like the States, possess undisputed power to do it; but, for the present at least, is only exercising greater care in the regulation of these banks by the States, and in creating; by both State and United States legislation, a broader basis of specie in circulation, for the increased security as well of the banks as of the community and for the great and desirable improve-

the community, and for the great and desirable improve-ment of the currency of the country." Gov. Campbell, in his sound and sensible Message, recently delivered to the Legislature of Virginia, furnishes us the following excellent creed. He says:

"The time is unpropitious, if it were otherwise desira-ble, to attempt any radical changes in the policy of the commonwealth. The system of banking has been long since introduced, and we find it fixed upon us. The since introduced, and we find it fixed upon us. The commonwealth is largely interested in the stocks of our banking institutions, through the fund for internal improvement and the literary fund; and the stock which is thus held, is a part of the security which has been pledged to the holders of the public debt. Bank paper has long performed all the purposes of currency, and by the holders of it, the poor and the rich, is counted as process. The precisals and taders of our towns have money. The merchants and traders of our towns have been accustomed to look to the banks for facilities and aid; and through their instrumentality it was, they have been enabled to make their purchases of the planter and been enabled to make their purchases of the planter and farmer. It would surely be unwise in a period of difficulty, and when private credit is in need of unusual facilities, to put down institutions which are so incorporated with every public and individual interest, and from which it would result as an immediate consequence, and the difficulties of paying would be augmented, whilst the debt to be paid would be increased. There are those who would have no banks, either state or federal, and are for enforcing an exclusive metallic circulation. The prowho would have no banks, either state or federal, and are for enforcing an exclusive metallic circulation. The project, in the actual condition of the country, I believe to be wholly impracticable and the agitation of it at this period, could have no other effect than still further to derange the business and oppress every interest in the community. And I consider it of the highest importance to maintain the credit of the state banks, as forming under proper regulations and reforms, the only practical substitute for a United States Bank—and their preservation affords the only defence against the dangerous tion affords the only defence against the dangerous scheme of a powerful and overwhelming national

Again, in a recent toast he gives us: "Hard money for our common transactions. Bank notes, equivalent to specie, for the commerce of the

In the Address of the Albany General Republican Committee we find the following saving doctrine:

"We are not advocates for unlimited and extrava-"We are not advocates for unlimited and extrava-gant credits; and we trust that all classes in the com-munity will learn wisdom from past and present expe-rience. Still, we cannot agree with those who docry the whole credit system. To that system principally we owe our canals and other public works. It has extended our commerce over the whole world—peopled the wil-derness—built our cities and vilages—founded our colleges and established our schools. It has given us na-tional wealth and individual prosperity, and if it has brought some evils in its train, they are not for a moment to be compared to the advantages which we have so abundantly realized. None but a dreamer, who would throw us back a century, can wish to annihilate credits. With such a measure the canal would indeed be-come "a solitude," and the lake "a desert waste of waters." Instead of enlarging the Erie canal we might better discharge our collectors and lock-tenders—abandon the project of opening other public thoroughfares, and content ourselves with once more returning to a state of harter. Our legislature would have little busiess on its hands beyond that of declaring the State bankrupt, and imposing taxes to defray the ordinary ex-

Hon. James Garland, member of Congress from Virginia, in a recent letter to the editor of the Charlottesville Jeffersonian Republican. enables us to add another good authority to what we consider the true doctrine :

"It should be borne in mind that we are now co pletely involved in the banking system instituted by twenty-five independent State Governments, each of which will probably adhere to it in some form. How vain, then, the effort, if attempted, on the part of the General Government, by the mere employment of its revenue, to overthrow all these institutions, and how destructive the effects could it be suddenly occomplishatructive the effects, could it be suddenly occomplish-cd. I think the wisest and most successful mode will be to invite the co-operation of the States to a gradual reformation of the Banking system, by gradually reduc-ing their paper and enlarging the specie circulation of

Extract from the Address of the Republi can Members of Congress from New York, to their constituents, June 30, 1834.

the people, and the government of the bank of the United States, many of the state banks have rallied under the banner of the great moneyed power, and have espoused its interests. The exceptions, however are sufpoused its interests. The exceptions, however are suf-ficiently numerous, and especially in our own state to vindicate the policy of such institutions, and place them in many instances, in close affinity with the people. In-deed, although the whole banking system is more or less hable to abuse, and is only defensible in communities like our own, when actually required by the exi-gences of trade, and carefully restrained by the effective regulations and vigilant control, yet it is morally impos-sible that the state banks, can ever exercise any very dangerous influence over the politics or business of territory so extended, and a population so numerous as those of the United States. Their number would in-deed make them formidable could they all be combined in one common effort; but for a thousand reasons, such a combination is utterly impossible. In a national point of view, it is only by means of a bank of the United States, that "associated wealth," can in this country acquire any great political influence; because there i no other organization by which its power can be extend-ed to every section of the Union, and brought to hear by concerted and concentrated action on all the interests Signed by Abel Huntington,

N. P. Tallmadge, Noudiah Johnson, John Adams, Samuel Beardsley, Gerrit Y. Lansing, Abijah Mann, Jr. Charles Mc Vean, Abraham Bockee, Charles Bodle, John W. Brown, Henry Mitchell, Sherman Page, C. C. Cambreleng, Job Pierson, Samuel Clark, Wm. Taylor, Joel Turrill, Aaron Vanderpoel, John Cramer, Rowland Day. William R. Fuller, Ransom H. Gillet, Isaac Van Houten, Aaron Ward, Daniel Wardwell, Nicoli Halsey. Samuel G. Hathaway, Edward Howell, Reuben Whallon, Campbell P. White.

We might quote other authorities in sup port of these doctrines, which we believe coincide with the sentiment of nine-tenths of the republican party. We sincerely commend them to the whole people of the country, and for the purpose of impressing them thoroughly upon the minds of our readers, we shall present them, several days successively, in our columns, with such additions as we may find it convenient to make.

TO "VIOLETTE."

Caim thy sleep as infant's slumbers—
Bright as angel thoughts thy dreams;
May each joy the happies; numbers
Shed o'er thee their mingled beams.
Or if, where pleasure's wing hath glided,
There ever must some pang remain,
Still be thy lot with me divided—
Thine all the bliss and mine the pain.

Day and night my thoughts shall hover Round thy steps where er they stray, As, though dark clouds his idol cover, As, though cark crouds in not cover, Fondly the Persian tracks its ray. If this be wrong, if Heaven, offended, If those bright eyes its rival see, Then he my vows between ye blended, Half breath'd to Heaven, and half to thee

NO. 4.

BONAPARTE'S FAMILY.

The history of the Bonaparte family being very im-perfect in Scott's life of Napoleon, it may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to peruse a brief statement in relation to those with whom the illustrious conquerer was con-The particulars have been collected from various sources, with considerable care, and so far a they go, are believed to be substantially correct.

CHARLES BONAPARTE.

The father of Napoleon, was a lawyer of considera ble eminence on the island of Corsica, and died in 1795 at the age of 40 years. Eight children surviv viz: Joseph, Napoleon, Caroline, Lucien, Eliza, Louis Pauline and Jerome, Letitia Romilini. The mothe was a woman of great beauty, and possessed extraordi-nary firmness of character. She died in Rome in 1836,

Ex-king of Spain and the Indians, is a man of talent and excellent character and exerted himself very much at the first taking of Paris by the Allies. In 1794 he was married to Maria Julia, aged 22 years, and in 1812 had two daughters. He now resides in the United the northern part of the State of New York, (Jefferson county) which he purchased of M. Le Ray Chaumont,

NAPOLEON.

Emperor of the French, was first married to Joseph Beauharnois, a Creolian widow and daughter of a St. Domingo planter. She was an accomplished lady. At the time of her marriage (1796) to Napoleon, she had three children, Eugene, Francis, and Hortensia. In 1810 she was repudiated by Napoleon, who soon after married Maria Louisa, daughter of Frances, emperor of Austria. By Maria Louisa he had a son, who was born March 20, 1814, and whom he named Napoleon.

Napoleon was born - - Aug. 15, 1769 Entered the school at Brienne - - 1779 Passed to that of Paris . Lieut. in the 1st of artillery at La Fere, Sept. 1, 178 Captain - - - -Major - General of Brigade - -- Oct. 16, 1795 General of Division Gen in Chief of the Army of the Interior Oct 26, 1795 Gen. in Chief of the Army of Italy, Feb. 23, 1696 First Consul - - - Consul for life -Emperor -April 11, 1814 - March 20, 1815 Mounts the throne again -Second abdication May 5, 1821

Was the wife of Joachim Murat, King of Naples and dmiral of the French empire, by whom she had two sons and three daughters. The two sons Achille and sons and three daughters. The two sons Achille and Charles Louis Napoleon Murat, are settled in the terri-tory of Florida. After the fall of Napoleon, and Murat's expulsion from the throne of Naples, she and her hus-band lived in the Austrian states. After Murat's flight and assassination, (which latter event happened in 1815, on one of the Sicilian islands,) she resided in great pomp, in the lordship of Ort, but finally removed Rome where she lived in 1825.

Was distinguished as an orator and republican in the council of 500, of which he was president on the 18th Brumaire, and declared it dissolved. His ambition and talents were scarcely inferior to those of Napoleon, and he was the most efficient agent in the appointment of his brother chief consul. He, however, disapproved of the destruction of the republic, and would not part from his beautiful and affectionate wife to further and pro mote the views of Napoleon. He therefore displeased him and was not restored to his favor till after his return from Elba. He refused the throne of Spain which was offered to him. He wrote an epic poem on Charle-magne. In 1825 he lived in great splendor at Rome, where he had been a senator. His son Charles Lucien Bonaparie, the author of the continuation of Wilson's Ornithology, lives in the United States. His son Paul ras accidentally killed on board the Greek frigate

Grand Duchess of Tuscany, a woman of powerful ntellect, and masculine character, and had many ad nirers. She was married to Felix, prince of Lucea and had one daughter. She died at Trieste in 1820

King of Holland, married Hortentia Beauharnoi daughter of Napoleon's first wife. He was a man of unpretending worth, and ablicated his throne in favor of his son, rather than oppress his subjects. After Napo-leon's banishment to St. Helena, he went to Rome, where he lived in 1825, in great magnificence.

PAULINE

Was first married to Le Clere, Commander-in-chief of their constituents, June 30, 1834.

"In the present struggle between the government and ghese, Duke of Guestala.—She was Napoleon's favorite sister, and was the most beautiful woman in France sister, and was the most beautinu woman in France, and perhaps in Europe. She visited Napoleon while at Elba and assisted him in his escape. In 1825, Pauline died immensely rich—among other bequests, gave 20,000 francs to the son of Jerome by his first wife. Prince Borghese is now a wanderer in France or Eng-

Was first married to Miss Patterson, of Baltimor Md., a lady of beauty and accomplishments, and by this marriage incurred the displeasure of Napoleon. By the incessant importunities of his brother, he at length separated himself from her, and married the princess royal of Wurtemburg. After his brother's fall, he lived a while at Trieste, afterwards near Vienna, and finally settled at Rome, where he resided in 1826. He had

EUGENE BEAUHARNOIS,

Viceroy of Italy, &c. and son of the first wife of Na oleon, married the princess, Augustine Amelia, of Baaria, and had one son and two daughters. He was a man of talents, probity and honor, and great military skill. Being a particular favorite of Napoleon, he re warded him with the highest military promotions. Afte the restoration of Louis and the abdication of Napoleon he retired to private life; and lived at Munich, the capi tal of Bavaria. His income was \$2,500,000 a year He died in 1824, universally lamented.

From the New Vors American

THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF COMMODORE WM. BAINERIDGE, U. S. N. By Thomas Harris, M. D., U. S. N. 1. vol. Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Blanchard.—The motto which the biographer has chosen for his work expresses truly the character of his hero, "Patria victisque laudatus," praised both by his country and by those he conquered. Com. Bainbridge was very thoroughly an officer and a gentleman—and we know not the words of culogy that can add ought to such a sharpeter. character.

In the volume before us, Dr. Harris has done justice

to the fine qualities, the professional skill and the ser vices of Com. Bainbridge. In order to recall som of the early annals-all glorious as they are-of our navy, we copy below a long extract from this volume, describing the attack on Fripoli:

An event soon after taught the Bashaw that he was

either so secure nor so powerful as he had fancied imself. On the twelfth of July, 1804, commodore Preble appeared off Tripoli with a small squadron. On the third of August, at three P. M., commenced a tremendous fire between our men-of-war, and the Tripoli-tan castle, batteries and gunboats. Shot and shells were thrown into every quarter of the city, causing the greatest consternation among the inhabitants. The firing attracted the attention of the officers to the high grates window of the prison, from which they observed with unspeakable pride three of the American gunboats bear consisting of nine vessels of the same class. As our vessel advanced, a few well directed rounds of and musketry were fired; as soon as the vessels cam m contact, our gallant countrymen boarded sword in hand, and after a fierce contest of fifteen minutes, they captured three of the Tripolitan gunboats—the other six precipitately fled. At the moment of victory Captaine Decatur was informed that his brother, Lieutenant James Decatur, had been treacherously shot by a Tripolitan commander, after he had boarded and captured him. The fearless Decatur immediately pursued the murderer, and succeeded in getting alongside just as he was retreating within the enemy's lines, he boarded with only

eleven followers. Decatur immediately attacked the Tripolitan commander, who was armed with spear and cutlass.—In the contest, which for a time appeared doubtful, Decatur broke his aword near the hilt. He seized his enemy's spear, and after a violent struggle succeeded in throwing him on deck. The Turk now succeeded in throwing him on deck. The Turk now drew from his belt a dirk, and when in the act of strik drow from his belt a dirk, and when in the act of striking. Decatur caught his arm, drew from his pocket a
pistol, and shot him through the head. During the continuance of this terrible struggle, the crews of each vessel impetuously rushed to the assistance of their respective commanders. Such was the caronge in this furious and desperate battle, that it was with difficulty Decatur could extricate himself from the killed and wounded
we which he was exceeded.

which he was surrounded.

In this affair an American sailor, named Reuben James, manifested the most heroic self-devotion. See or mannested the most heroic self-devotion. Seeing a Tripolitan officer siming a blow at Decatur's head while he was struggling with his prostrate foe, and which must have proved fatal, had not the generous and fearliers tar, who had been deprived of the use of both his hands, by severe wounds, rushed between the sa-

his hands, by severe wounds, rushed between the sa-bre and his commander, and received the blow on his head, by which his sku!! was fractured.

The boat commanded by Lieutenant Joseph Bain-bridge received a shot that carried away her lateen yards, by which all his exertions to get alongside of the enemy were rendered altogether unavailing. Being within musket shot, he directed a brisk fire, which had great execution. Unable to manage his boat without sails, she grounded near the enemy's batteries; but by courage and great exertions, she was extricated from her perfects extractions.

rilous situation.

Captain Somers being unable to beat windward, in order to co-operate with Decatur, bore down with his single boat, on the leeward division of the enemy, and attacked within pistol shot five of the Tripolitan vessels. He maintained the action with great spirit until the other division of the enemy was defeated, when this also

precipitately fled within their harbor.

The enemy's boat again rallied, and attempted to surround the American gunboats and prizes. This bold enterprise was defeated, however, by the advance of Commodore Preble, in the frigate Constitution, which, by a few spirited broadsides, effectually covered the retreat of the brave little squadron, which had so signally triumphed. The frigate Constitution, bomb vessels, &c. created great alarm and confusion in the city, by throwing shot and shells. The frigate was several times within the cables' length of the batteries, and each time silanced those against which her broadsides were directed. These advantages, however, the gallant commodore was unable to secure without more assistance, for as soon as he changed his position, the firing recommenced at the points of the fort from which the men ha

Availing themselves of the land breeze, which commenced to blow between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, the squadron retired from the action. The damage sustained by the Americans was quite inconsiderable, when compared with the apparent danger to which they were exposed. The loss of the enemy was very great. Three boats captured from the Tripolitans contained 103 men, of whom 47 were killed, and 26 wounded. Three of their boats were sunk, and the crews buried in the waves. A number of guns in the batteries were dismounted, the city was considerably injured, and many of their inhabitants killed. A great portion of the in-habitants and all the foreign consuls fled from the city, with the exception of the benevolent Mr. Nissen. So devoted was he to the American prisoners, that he re-mained at the risk of his life and property, in order that he might contribute to their comfort

During one of the attacks, a twenty-four pound shot entered the window of a small room in the turret, where Mr. Nissin but a moment before had been examining the operations of the squadron. This shot continues lodged in the wall, and was shown to commotinues lodged in the wall, and was shown to commotinues lodged in the wall, and was shown to commotinues. dore Decatur in the year 1815, by another Danish con-sul. Several shells fell in Mr. Nissin's house, during the bombardment, but as they did not explode, little in-

jury was done.

At the commencement of these operations, the Bashaw surveyed the squadron from his palace windows, and affected to ridicule any attempt which might be made to injure either the batteries or the city. He promised the spectators who were on the terraces, that rare sport would be presently enjoyed, by observing the tri-umph of his boats over those of the Americans. In a few minutes, however, he became convinced of his error, and precipitately retreated with an humbled and aching heart to his bomb-proof chamber.

On the fifth of August, the wounded Turkish prisoners,

who had been carefully and kindly treated, were placed on board a French privateer, and sent to Tripoli. The prisoners informed the Bashaw that "the Americans in battle were fiercer than lions, yet in the treatment of prisoners they were even kinder than Mussulmans." The Bashaw applauded the humane conduct of commodore Preble on returning the wounded, and observed, that if any American similarly, injured should fall into his hands, he would treat them with equal kindness.

The Bashaw now offered terms of adjustment, but they could not be acceded to, in consequence of his extravagant demands. Preble determined to quicken his anxiety for peace, by renewing his broadsides.—Preanxiety for peace, by renewing his broadsides.—Preparations being completed for another attack, the action commenced at half past two, P. M., and in two
hours the batteries were again silenced, and much injury was done to the city, by round shot and shells.—
The loss which the Americans sustained in this actio
was a serious one. A small vessel was blown up by
the passage of a red hot shot through the magazine.—
There were twenty-eight souls on board of her, of whom
ten were killed, and six wounded. The injured, as well
as those who escaped unburt, were picked out of the as those who escaped unburt, were picked out of the water by other boats. Among the killed was her gal-lant commander, Lieutenant James Caldwell.

On the 27th of August, the U. States squadron again stood into the harbor, and after directing a rapid fire for two hours, silenced the batteries and did much injur to the castle. In this attack a twenty-four pound shot penetrated the castle, and entered the officers' apartment. The ball fell within a foot of Captain Bainbridge's head, threw on him as he lay in bed, at least a ton o stone and mortar from the wall. He was severely wounded in the ankle by a large stone, and from which During the first attack of the American squadron, the

Tripolitan guards fled from their posts on the terrace, behind the wall of an adjoining building. This cowardly retreat excited the gibes and merriment of the American officers. The guard finding that their unmanly attempt to screen themselves from danger was discovered by the prisoners, became ungovernably enraged, threw stones

\* The reader may be curious to know more of the character and services of this gallant scaman. He is a native of the state of Delaware, and when quite a boy, devoted himself to the sea. In 1797, he was captured by a Fronch privateer, and after his liberation determined to ship, hereafter, in men-of-war, by which he hoped to escape for the future the hardships and sufferings to which prisoners are exposed. In necordance with this determination, he shipped on board the frigate Constellation, 1799, commanded

exposed. In accordance with this determination, he shipped on board the frigate Constellation, 1799, commanded by Commodore Truxton, and was in both the actions which resulted in the capture of the French frigates Insurgente and Vengeance.

In 1804, he sailed in the frigate United States for the Mediterranean, and was a volunteer with Decatur when he burnt the frigate Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli. He remained under Decatur's command, in the desperate action, with the Tripolitan gunboats, on which occasion he performed the act of noble daring already recorded.

After five years' absence, he returned across the Atlantic, in a common gunboat, with the Impact of Captain Lawrence. He rejoined his favorite Captain Decatur, and remained with him during the whole of the last war. Ho was in the action which resulted in the capture of the frigate Macedonian, and in the severely lought battle between the United States frigate President, and the British frigate Endymion. In this engagement he received three wounds. He was afterwards in the United States frigate Sonda.

Since the way, he has been almost constantly equivier.

souda.

Since the war, he has been almost constantly cruising in the United States vessels in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and Pacific Ocean. To use his own phrase, he has

in the United States vessels in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and Pacific Ocean. To use his own phrase, he has seen "ten fights and as many strimedges."

In the autumn of 1836, he arrived in Washington, for the purpose of obtaining a pension. At that time, he suffered very much from a disease of his leg, arising from an old musket ball wound, which caused an extensive disease of the bone. In order to save his life, amputation was recommended, to which he assented with his characteristic indifference to either danger or suffering, "though it was not ship-shape to put him under jury masts, when in harbor." The day after the amputation, his symptoms were so alarming that the old sailor thought his career was near its termination—scened quite resigned, and begged the surgeon "to ease him off haubtomety."

In order to support his strength, stimulants were recommended to him, and it was asked which he would perfer, brown stont, or brandy toddy, he replied "Suppose, Doctor, you give us both." Poor Reuben has no disposition to join the temperance society at present.

It is a custom in the mavy, to give the sailors on certain anniverseries an extra glass of grog beyond their regular allowance. This veteran felt it his duty to celebrate an unusual number of them. Besides the national anniversaries, he always celebrated his own birth day—that of his favorite commodore, and those of his "ten fights and "merry makings."

This gallant old tar has been in the public service near forty years, and has always behaved with the characteristic firmness of the United States sailor. He is an incessant talker—well acquainted with the history of the navy—knows well the character of all the elder officers—calls them his friends, and will allow no one to speak disrespectfully of them.

them his friends, and will allow no one to speak disre

spectfully of them.

Dr. Foliz, of the United States navy, who recently amputated his limb, informs me that he has recovered from the operation, and is now in good health.